



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

For our parts, we think the earlier any individual who fears his insolvency, makes up a true statement of his affairs, the more honourable it will be for himself, the more satisfactory to his creditors, and the more really advantageous to both parties. But wherever there is a favourite hobby-horsical expense, to be gratified at all events, which forms the real cause of the embarrassment, the time for thus settling the accounts, is always procrastinated, until he in vain endeavours to escape from the jaws of bankruptcy and ruin. It is the misery of the times, that a different rule, and a different moral and political estimate is made in our judgment of individuals, and of communities. The ministers declaration of the necessity of the war, is accompanied by the acclamation of both parties, and therefore, there follows the same necessity of keeping us carefully blindfolded to our real situation, and of accusing any man who assists in opening our eyes, that he is making that pit-fall before our feet, which he had only helped us to discover.

Most of the subscriptions for Peter Finnerty have been paid in, and a sum of £40 British has been remitted to him. Those who may yet incline to support the liberty of the press in the person of its undaunted defender are requested to return their subscriptions in the course of the ensuing month, that the account may be finally closed. No measure can more effectually vindicate the highly important freedom of the press, than that the public should extend their shield to support the victims, who may fall under the weight of power.

DOCUMENTS.

At a meeting of the Catholics of Ireland, held in Dublin, on Tuesday the 9th of July, 1811, at the Private Theatre, in Fishamble-street.

THE EARL OF FINGALL IN THE CHAIR.

Resolved, That being impressed with an unalterable conviction of its being the undoubted right of every man to worship his creator according to the genuine dictates of his own conscience, we deem it our duty publicly and solemnly to declare our decided opinion and principle, that no government can with justice, inflict any pains, penalty, or privation upon any man for professing that form of christian faith which he in his conscience believes.

Resolved, That we shall therefore persevere in petitioning the legislature for a total and unqualified repeal of the penal laws, which aggrieve and degrade the Catholics of Ireland.

Resolved, That in exercising this undoubted right of petitioning, we shall continue to adhere to the ancient principles of the constitution, and to conform also to the peculiar restrictions, which by modern statutes are imposed on the people of Ireland.

Resolved, That a committee of Catholics be therefore appointed and requested to cause proper petitions to be forthwith framed for the repeal of the penal laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such petitions under the serious consideration of the legislature within the first month of the ensuing session of parliament.

Resolved, That said committee do consist of the Catholic peers and their eldest sons, the Catholic baronets, the prelates of the Catholic church in Ireland, and also ten persons to be appointed by the Catholics in each county in Ireland, the survivors of the delegates of 1793, to constitute an integral part of that number, and also of five persons to be appointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin.

Resolved, That the appointment of the said persons be made forthwith.

Resolved, That until the new committee shall be appointed, the management of Catholic affairs shall be confided to the Catholic peers, baronets and survivors of the delegates of 1793.

Resolved, That the sum of £500 be offered to our invaluable secretary, Mr. Hay, as a small tribute of Catholic gratitude.

Resolved, That the sum of £500 be collected and presented to William Todd

Jones, esq. for his eminent services to the Catholics of Ireland.

Resolved, That a subscription be set on foot for the relief of Mr. Finnerty, now lying in Lincoln gaol.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland are due, and hereby given to the Earl of Donoughmore, and the Right Honourable Henry Grattan.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland are due, and hereby given to the lord bishop of Norwich, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Moira, Lord Holland, and the other noble lords who supported our cause in the house of peers.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Catholics are due, and hereby given to Mr. Whitbread, Mr. George Ponsonby, Sir John Newport, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. W. Smith, General Mathew, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Tighe, Mr. Prittie, and the other gentlemen who supported our petition in the house of commons.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland be given to John Finlay, esq. for his splendid exertions in the cause of religious liberty.

FINGALL, Chairman.

CAPTAIN BRYAN IN THE CHAIR.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this meeting are hereby given to the Earl of Fingall, for his polite and dignified conduct in the chair.

EDWARD HAY, Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following statement presents a view of the population of this district at the times of taking the census in 1800 and 1810 respectively.

	In 1800	In 1810
Washington city	3,210	8,208
Georgetown	2,993	4,948
Washington county, exclusive of towns	1941	2,315
Alexandria		7,227
County exclusive of town	5949	1,325
	13,093	24,023

From this statement it appears that the

population of the district is nearly doubled within ten years; whilst that of the city is almost trebled.

The city is in truth in a prosperous situation, and the rapidity with which it is now improving augurs a still greater increase than we have experienced for three years past. The canal which passes through the centre of the city, uniting the Potomac and Eastern branch, is now nearly finished, and will embellish the city, and benefit the holders of property on its banks more than we fear it will those gentlemen whose public spirit induced them to undertake it. Many new houses have been already commenced this season, and more are in contemplation; so that we may safely say the increase of Washington is as rapid as that of any city whose population commenced under similar circumstances.

NOTICE OF LORD KING TO HIS TENANT.

By lease, dated 1802, you have contracted to pay the annual rent of £47. 5s. in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late great depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept any bank notes, at their nominal value, in payment or satisfaction of an *old contract*. I must therefore desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal gold coin of the realm. At the same time, having no other object than to secure payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to avoid giving you any unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following according to your option.—1st. By payment in guineas;—2d. If guineas cannot be procured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the numbers of guineas requisite to discharge the rent;—3d. By a payment in Bank-paper of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of the paper-money is estimated in this manner; the price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was £4. an ounce. The present market price is £4. 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper; in that proportion an addition of £17. 10s. per cent. in paper money will be required as the equivalent, for the payment of rent in paper."